NASHVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

NEW SERIES-NO. 176's

## Mashville Latriot.

ur option If the party is good, it will be sent

Steam Press Printing Concern



A. S. CAMP & CO., Proprietors, No. 16 Deaderick Street,

By the purchase of the printing establishment of the News, and recent additions of new materials from the condries, the Jon Office of the Parmor has been made the largest and most complete in the South-West. It is Steam has been applied to our presses, which are of the best kinds. We are prepared to print, in the high

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W E have just received another supply of Coal Gil Lamps, among which are some very handsome patterns for parlors, all fitted with the Collins burner which is the last improvement and is immeasurably superior to any other Lamp now before the public for softness and steadiness of flame, freedom from smoke, simplicity in construction, beauty and elegance in tin-ish, cleanliness and economy. One Lamp will give the light of four candles and does not cost as much as one. The Oil we have imported to burn in these Lamps is a clear, beautiful article, free from any offensive odor, leaves no grease spot when spilt upon carpet or cloth ing and will not explode

RAINS RROWN & CO. RAINS BROWN & CO. Wholesale & Retail Druggists, No. 19 Public Square Nashville Tenn. mar. 16 tf.

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Burning Fluid. ANNER'S OIL, Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Coal Oil, Lin-seed Oil, for sale at feb25-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO.'S

Coal Oil Lamps. 6 DOZEN Coal Oil Lamps, of various styles, fitted with the celebrated Collins Burner, for sale by 16b25-tf RAINS, BROWN & CO.

CLARK, GREGORY & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

CLARK & FULLER'S

AMBROSIAL OIL,

To whom all orders must be address Agency of all the Standard Patent Medicines Ladies' Oil Toilet Cream, Cocoanut Walnut Candy.

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HAS on hand VACCINE MATTER, which he has proved to be genuine. Persons wishing Vaccination can find him at his officeevery afternoon, between 5 and 4 o'clock.

Family Lard, Lard Oil, &c. FAMILY LARD, of the most superior quality, put up in half barrels and kegs, Lard Oil, Tallow Oil, Car Grease, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale by WOODS & CO., Market street, Nashville, Tennessee.

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Trunks of the Best Sole Leather
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Nutmeg Cheese;
Lard and Linseed Oils, Bacon, Grain, Candles, Soap, Cordage, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, &c.
We have umple facilities and give prompt attention to the purchase of Merchandise required by the Southern trade, and to the sale of Cotton, Pig and Bloom Iron, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally.

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Brogans. NEGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip at Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap JOHN RAMAGE, pov28-tf 42 College street

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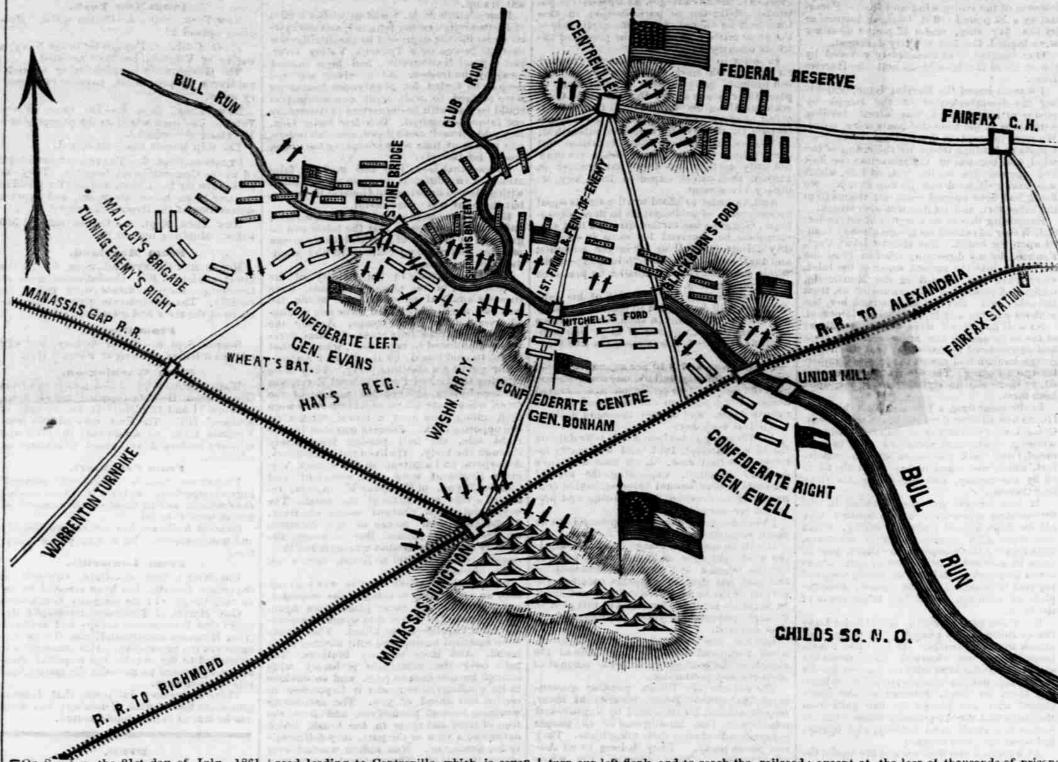
VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBERS AND COPAIVA PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF GONNORRHOEA, GLEET | LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle, Containing Fifty Pills.

These Pais are highly recommended by the princi pat physicians of Europe and America. Orders from the trade and others solicited, and reli nce may be placed on having punctual attention fro J. W. Fencht wanger, Sole Agent,

For Sale. HAT comfortable dwelling, No. 165 South Su-excest, formerly the residence of Russell Hot no, No. 15 North Summer street, the present rest; n of Jas Correy, Ecq. Analy to J. KIRKMAN, President, Union Bank of Tenny

# THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS PLAIN.



officer in command. He msgnanimously in- from five to two miles. sisted, however, that Gen. Beauregard's pre-

eyond Bull Run, and nearly opposite the at 11 o'clock. entre of our lines. The battery was intended merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy up their fire upon the wooded hills where they our attention, while he moved a heavy colanother battery was pushed forward, and where the ball had now fully opened. be attacked, and thus prevent us from send- like a huge pyramid of red and blue. deceived by the mancouvre.

DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTIONISTS.

No. 19 Public Square,

this great battle was fought, and a great vic- miles from the Junction. On our right is tory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven Union Mills, on the same stream, where the smiled on our arms, and the God of battles Alexandria and Manassas railroad crosses the rowned our banners with laurels of glory. Run, and distant four miles. Proceeding Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceding from Fairfax Court House, by Centreville, to day with about half of the force he had detailed from Winchester, and was the senior our entire line, but at a distance ranging

At 9 o'clock our left under Brigadier Genvious plan should be carried out, and he was erals Evans, Jackson and Cooke, and Col. guided entirely by the judgment and superior Bartow, with the Georgia Brigade, compose ocal knowledge of the latter. While, there- of the 7th and 8th regiments, had been put in fore. Gen. Johnston was nominally in com- motion, and was advancing upon the enemy mand. Beauregard was really the officer and with a force of about 15,000, while the enemy himself was advancing upon our left with a At half-past six in the morning the enemy compact column of at least \$0,000 These opened fire from a battery planted on a hill approaching columns encountered each other Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept

supposed our centre lay. At a quarter past umn towards the Stone Bridge, over the 12, Johnston and Beauregard galloped rapidame creek, upon our left. At ten o'clock, ly forward in the direction of Stone Bridge, opened fire a short distance to the left of the The artillery were the first to open fire, prether, and near the road leading North to cisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the in-Centreville. This was a battery of rified fantry had engaged and there it was that the guns, and the object of its fire was the same battle began to rage. The dusky columns as that of the other. They fired promisco- which had thus far marked the approach of ously into the woods and gorges on this, the Southern, side of Bull Run, seeking to create clouds of smoke, as it rose from the flashing the impression thereby that our centre would guns below, and the two shot up together ing reinforcements to our left, where the real shock was as tremendous as were the odds attack was to be made. Beauregard was not between the two forces. With what anxious hearts was watched that pyramid of smoke It might not be amiss to say that Bull Run and dust! When it moved to the right, we or creek is North of this place, and runs knew the enemy were giving way; and when nearly due East, curving around the Junc- it moved to the left, we knew that our friends tion, the nearest part of which is about 31 were receding. Twice the pyramids moved miles. The Stone Bridge is some seven miles to the right, and as often returned. At last, distant, in a North-westerly direction, upon about 2 o'clock, it began to move slowly to

To do this, he extended his lines, which he was enabled to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of our own lines to prevent his extreme right from outflanking us-a movement on our part which It was late, however, before these reinforcethe whole line of battle, which finally extend- the field before the battle was won. This ed over a space of two miles. It also render- was led by Gen. E. K. Smith, of Florida, fored it the more difficult to bring up reinforce- merly of the United States Army, and was

in this movement, but not to move until Gen. very earth. The result of this movement Ewell had made the attack. The order to from three distinct points, was to force back Gen. Ewell unfortunately miscarried. The the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good others were delivered, but as the movements order, and finally in much confusion. At of the centre were to be regulated entirely this point, the cavalry were ordered upon the by those on the right, nothing was done at pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect all. Had the orders to Gen. Ewell been re- rout, and it is reported that the flying leceived and carried out, and our entire force gions rushed past Centreville in the direction brought upon the field, we should have de- of Fairfax, as if the earth had been opening stroyed the enemy's army almost literally.— behind them. It was when Gen. Beauregard Attacked in the front, on the flank, and in led the final charge, that his horse was killed the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, by a shell.

and all his batteries, while the field would have been strewn with his dead.

Finding that his orders had in some

last ordered up a portion of the forces which were intended to co-operate with Gen. Ewell. weakened the force of our resistance along ments came up. Only one brigade reached ments, as the further the enemy extended his part of Gen. Johnston's column from Winright, the greater the distance our reserve chester. They should have reached here the forces had to travel to counteract the movement.

This effort to turn our flank was pressed charge with loud shouts and in the most galwith great determination for five long, weary lant style. About the same time, Maj. Elzey hours, during which the tide of battle ebbed (formerly of the Augusta Arsenal)-coming and flowed along the entire line with alter- down the railroad from Winchester with the nate fortunes. The enemy's column contin- last of Johnson's brigades, and hearing the ued to stretch away to the left, like a huge firing, immediately quit the train and struck anaconda, seeking to euvelope us within its across the country, and, as a gracious for-mighty folds and crush us to death; and at tune would have it, he encountered the exone time it really looked as if he would treme right of the enemy as he was feeling his way around our flank, and with his brig-The moment he discovered the enemy's order of battle, Gen. Beauregard, it is said, dispatched orders to Gen. Ewell, on our exhibits enemy gave way after the second himself, the enemy gave way after the second treme right, to move forward and turn his fire. Meanwhile, Beauregard rallied the cenleft or rear. At the same time he ordered tre and dashed into the very thickest of the Generals Jones, Longstreet and Bnoham, oc- fight, and after him rushed our own brave cupying the centre of our lines, to co-operate boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the

FEMALE COLLEGE LOTTERY! OF GEORGIA. W. C. Dawson & Co., Managers, MACON, OR SAVANNAH, GA

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one; if five selected Numbers are drawn, he gets a thousand for one; if six selected Numbers are drawn; fifteen thousand to one. REMEMBER, if two, or more, selected Numbers are taken, and all those Numbers so selected are not drawn among the Twelve Drawn Numbers, the

Our Havana Plan Lotteries. DRAW FOUR (4) TIMES A MONTH. W. C. DAWSON & CO., Managers,

0 \$10 0 50 7 and the A from FROM G H 0

NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS.

### CONSTITUTION

Confederate States of America.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each Staacting in its sovereign and independent character, i order to form a permanent lederal government, estat ish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secu

do ordain and establish this Constitution ARTICLE L. SECTION 1.

All legislative powers herein delegated shall be veste in a Congress of the Confederate States, which sha sist of a Senate and House of Represe

section 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be compos of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no rson of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate ates, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or itical, State or Federal. 2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State i which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apport

tioned among the sever I States, which may be cluded within this Confederacy, according to their spective numbers, which shall be determined, by ding to the whole number of free persons, notical ding to the whole number of tree persons, neleding those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of an slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law, direct. The number of Representatives shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina meration shall be made the State of South Carolina meration shall be made the State of South Car shall be entitled to choose six—the State of teo gi two—the State of Mississippi seven—the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six. 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shar

issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or o her federal officers resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the legislature thereof, at the regular session ext immediately preceding the comp

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, insequence of the first election, they shall be divided equally as may be into three classes. The seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at th piration of the second year; of the second class at e expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall not, when elected,

failed to be executed, Gen. Beauregard at 4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, un-less they shall be equally divided. 5. The Senate shall choose their other officers : and esident, or when he shall exercise the office of Presi

dent of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preide; and no person shall be convicted without the oncurrence of two-thirds of the members present. 7. Judgment in cases of impeadment shall not ex-end further than to removal from office, and disqualfication to hold and enjoy any office of honor or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictnent, trial, judgment and punishment according

1. The time, place and manner of holding election ovisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in hearthst miles they shall be on the first Monday in

1. Each House shall be the judge of the election eterns and qualifications of its own members, and najority of each shall constitute a quorum to do busi ess ; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to ay, and may be authorized to compel the attendance f absent members, in such manner and under such enalties as each House may provide. 2. Each House may determine the rules of its pro-eedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, nd, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the who

ngs, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy and the yeas and mays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, by entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be app inted to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States which shall have been restated or the senator. ates, which shall have been created, or the emolu-ents whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measure

 All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.
 Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, all, before it becomes a law, be presented to the resident of the Confederate States; if he approve, he hall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his obtions to the House in which it shall have originate who shall enter the objections at large on their journ ils, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass he bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by years and nays, and the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House repectively. If any bill shall not be returned by th resident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it hall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The President may

which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disap-proved; and shall return a copy of such appropria-tions, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved surrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the rresident of the Confederate States, and where the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limi-tations prescribed in case of a bill.

for the common defence, and carry on the govern-ment of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to romote or foster any branch of industry; and all du-ies, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout he Conederate States: 2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederamong the several States, and with the Indian tribes but neither this, nor any other clause contain-ed in the constitution, shall ever be construed to dele-

ed in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof:

4. 10 establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, through-

than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for government and the regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrecions and repel invasions: 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and discilining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of trainng the militia according to the discipline prescrice

whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding tet cat of the Government of the Confederate States; and o exercise like authority over all the places purchased y the consent of the legislature of the State in which he same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-ers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pas Congress shall also have power to prohibit the atro action of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of hab-as corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or a vasion, the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law lonying or impairing the right of property in negro dayes shall be passed. 5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid un-

ess in proportion to the census or enumeration here-6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported rom any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of mmerce or revenue to the ports of one State over n consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and ex-penditures of all public money shall be published

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the reasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both louses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of the De-partmen., and submitted to Congress by the Presi-

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an estab-lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assem-13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the

in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing

in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when it actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compell-ed, in any crimmal case, to be a witness against him-self; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private prop ty! be taken for public use, without just compen-

oy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an im-partial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to e confronted with the witnesses against him; to hav compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his fa-tor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his de-18. In suits at common law where the value in co

ry shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excess sive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual ments be inflicted. hall relate to but one subject, and that shall pressed in the title. SECTION 10.

I. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, ierate States; and all such laws shall be subject t

lay any duty of tonnage, except on sea going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors naviga-ted by the said vessels; but such duties shall not con-flict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus or revenue, thus de rived, shall, after making such improvements, be pale any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through

nt of the Confederate States of America. He and th 2. Each Seate she'll appoint, in such manner as th legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Represen-tatives to which the State may be entitled in the Con-

ate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President. one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant on the same State with themselves; they shall name their ballots the person voted for as Passident, and it nd they shall make distinct lists of all percons vot number of electors appointed; and if no person hav-such majority, then, from the persons having th nigbest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as Fresident, the House of Represen-tatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Presi-tent. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide cises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the same under the substant and collect taxes, and a superior of the confederate states, and a collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the confederate states, and a collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the confederate states, and a collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the confederate states, and a collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the confederate states, and a collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide of the confederate states, the representation from each State abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution as valid against the Confederate States under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution as under the Provisional Government are appointed and qualitation of the office and into before the adoption of this Density of the confederate States and into before the adoption of this Constitution as valid against the Confederate States under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution as under the Provisional Government are appointed and qualitation of the office and into before the adoption of this Density of the confederate states and the confederate states are appointed and qualitation of the office until their successors are appointed and qualitation of the office until taken by States, the representation from ea titutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of vote s Vice President shall be the Vice President, if suc

Confederate States
7. No person except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.
8. In case of the removal of the President from of-

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander the army and navy of the Confederate S of the militia of the several States, when the actual service of the Confederate Stat require the opinion, in writing, of the pr cer in each of the Executive Department subject relating to the duties of their re-ces; and he shall have power to grant repardons for offences against the Confederate Sts. accept in cases of impeachment. 2. He shall have power, by and with the side and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, prosent of the Senate, shall appoint amba public ministers and consuls, Judges o Court, and all other officers of the Confe

those appointments are not herein otherwise puicled for, and which shall be established by is but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointme of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in t President alone, in the courts of law or in the hea of Departments.

3. The principal in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the plansure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any jirty by the President, or other appointing power, whill their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, i capacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of durand when so removed, the removal shall be reportate to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacacies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire the end of their next session; but no person rejected.

ite, by granting commissions which shall expli-the end of their next session; but no person rejections. y the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same offic ring their ensuing recess. 1. The President shall, from time to time, give the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient he may, on extraordinary occasions, convens both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagree ment between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that he laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION 4. 1. The President, Vice President, and all civil offi!

cers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason bribery, or other high crimes and misdem ARTICLE III. SECTION L.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Superior Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time order and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices, during good behavior, and shall as detected. during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, re-ceive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their contin SECTION 2.

 The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another States; between a State is plaintiff; between cittiens claiming lands under grants of different States, and claiming lands under grants of the citizens thereof, and foreign between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign between a State or the citizens that no State shall be States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other put shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and facts, with such exceptions, and and some statements. tions, and under such regulations, as the Congr

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of ineachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be seld in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places the Congress may by law have directed SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall 1. Treason against the Contracts them, or in ad-consist only in levying war against them, or in ad-hering to their enemies, giving them aid and com-lort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testi ct, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceed-ings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slave shall not be thereby im paired. 2. A person charged in any State with treason.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No slave or other person held to service or isbor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due. SECTION 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confed-1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States but no new State shall be formed or erected whain the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. cerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit out the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institu-tion of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confed-erate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

State that now is or hereafter may become a mem-ber of this Confederacy, a republican form of gov-ernment, and shall protect each of them against in-vasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Execution when the legislature is in session)

ARTICLE V. SECTION 1.

I. Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States all concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proceed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its squal representation in the Senate.

1. The Government established by this Constitu-tion is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force un-til the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and quali-fied, or the offices abolished.

ty of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary netwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be pequired as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several

parage others retained by the people of the several 6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

1). The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Con-

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which our left wing rested. Mitchel's ford is the left, and thus it continued to move for two directly North, and distant four miles, by the mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to

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dent; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses ingencies, or for the payment of claims against ederate States, the justice of which shall have seen judicially declared by a tribunal for the investi gation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish. is hereby made the duty or congress to establish.

10 All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any ability contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11 No title of pohility shall be granted by the Congress. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Con-elerate States; and no person holding any office of roll or trust under them, shall, without the consent. f the Congress, accept of any present, emoluments, of ice or titles of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall er

roversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of tra by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by he Confederacy, than according to the rules of the 20. Every law or resolution having the force of law

confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal commoney; make anything but gold and silver com coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imposts or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, hald by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Presix years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice President shall be elected

and they smar make distinct risks of an percons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the gevernment of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted; the perse, having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a m-jority of the whole

as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and re-

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the Materia Medica is not rich enough either to lose its old remedies, or to sacrifice opportunities of acquiring new ones. A proper appreciation of these facts warrant the Subscribers in manufacturing and vending none but First Class Standard Preparations, with direct reference to the necessities of the profession and the requirements of the Pharmacopea. Our Chemicals, Powders, Tinctures, Essential Oils, and in tact all of our Medicinal Preparations are selected and compounded with a view to the quality only, with out regard to price. In Pertumery, Variety Goods, Patent Nostrums, &c., we endegvor to please all tastes.

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